THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, March 2, 1810. No. 1221.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
LANDS,
IN WARREN AND M'KEAN COUNTIES.

On TUESDAY the 10th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, at the MERCHANT'S COFFEE HOUSE, in the CITY of PHILADELPHIA,

WILL BE SOLD, to the highest bidder, the following large and valuable body of *unpatented Land*, part of the estate of John Field and John Field, junr. consisting of 41 Tracts, and containing about 51,000 Acres, in Warren and M'Kean Counties, on the west side of the Allegheny river, and adjoining it, beginning about two miles north west of the town of Warren, and extending on the river to the line of the state of New-York, except an Indian reserve of about 600 acres, viz :—

No. of Survey.	Acres.	No. of Survey.	Acres
No. 5528	1000 & al.	No. 5549	1000 & al.
5529	1000	5550	1000
5530	1000	5551	1000
5531	1000	5552	1000
5532	1000	5553	1000
5533	1000	5554	1000
5534	1000	5555	1000
5535	1000	5556	978 1-2
5536	1000	5557	1000
5537	1028	5558	1000
5538	1000	5559	1000
5539	1000	5560	1000
5540	1000	5561	1151
5541	1000	5562	1081
5542	1000	5563	1003
5543	1000	5564	1031 3-4
5544	1000	5565	1006
5545	1000	5566	1045
5546	1000	5567	997 3-4
5547	1000	5568	852
5548	1000	5569	1025

ALSO,

Eight Unpatented Tracts,

On the branches of Kenjua Creek, in M'Kean County, about two and an half miles up the said Creek from the Allegheny River :

No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
5570 contg.	1068 3-4 & al.	5574	1068 3-4
5571	1068 3-4	5575	1068 3-4
5572	1068 3-4	5576	976 1-4
5573	1068 3-4	5577	1005 1-4

All these Tracts were taken up by warrants bearing dates so long ago as the 18th of March 1794: the titles are believed to be indisputable. Taxes on some of the 41 Tracts first mentioned, have been paid, and from information received, and which will be communicated to any persons desisous of purchasing, it is believed that but a small sum remains due upon those Tracts, for the recovery of which no measures have been taken against the lands.

For the accommodation of purchasers, each Tract will be sold esparately. The draft and papers respecting the title may be examined at any time before the sale, on application at the Office of William Meredith, No. 88, south Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

ROB. E. GRIFFITH, WM. MEREDITH, *Attornies in fact of the Trustees of the estate of John Field & J. Field, jr*

February 8, 1810.

NOTICE.

A Committee of the Town Council will meet at the sign of the Bear, on Monday the 5th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of settling the accounts of the Borough for the current year, at which time and place all those having accounts against the Borough will please present them for settlement.

L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1810.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, February 8.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

Yesterday the Joint Committee on the subject of the Foreign Relations of the U. S. made the following Report to the Senate ;—which was read, ordered to be printed, and assigned for consideration on Tuesday next.

The Committee of both Houses, appointed to consider and report on the expediency of expressing the sense of the Legislature on the present alarming state of our Foreign Relations, and on the causes which have produced it; and whether any, and if any, what measures may be adopted to prevent the evils of impending war—have attended to the duties of their appointment—and find on examination,

That by the Message of the President of the U. States to Congress at the opening of the present session, and the documents therewith transmitted, it appears, that a Minister, deputed by the government of G. Britain to this country, with full powers to negociate and conclude an accommodation of all controversies subsisting between the two nations, after being accredited and having entered upon the object of his mission was suddenly informed by the American Minister, that no further communication would be received from him, in consequence of an alledged offence in the language used in some part of his correspondence.—This event, viewed in connexion with the resolutions of Congress, and the resentment discovered and measures proposed by friends of the administration, have materially changed the posture of our relations with G. Britain, since the last meeting of this Legislature—and in lieu of the prospect of peace and amity, which we then hailed as so suspicious to our national prosperity, we discern a policy whose tendency is to produce an open rupture with that nation.——A war with G. Britain, in the present state of Europe, and under the existing circumstances of our country, would be, in the estimation of your Committee, the greatest calamity that could befal the U. States, short of the loss of their liberties and independence ; and would, in its consequences, endanger these.——A conviction of this truth, would justify any member of the Confederacy, by whom it should be felt, in the expression of its disapprobation, and its fears, even if no measures were adopted by other States calculated to support the administration in its hostile attitude. But as several of the State Legislatures, partaking of the sensibility of the National Executive, have approved of the rejection of the British Minister, in a tone which may be deemed to disclose a spirit ripe for open hostility with his nation—it is, in our opinion, the duty of this Legislature to attempt to allay these hostile propensities, and if possible to prevent a ruinous and unnecessary war, by such an exposition of their sentiments upon the present crisis, as may demonstrate the extreme reluctance with which the people of this Commonwealth would find themselves compelled to engage in such a war.

Aware of the danger and inconvenience of collisions between the measures of the National and State governments, and persuaded that harmony and mutual confidence constitute the basis of the power of confederate states, your committee have examined the documents accompanying the President's message, with a sincere disposition to discover a sufficient justification for the rupture of a negociation so deeply affecting the interests of the nation. The cause alledged is, that the British minister in his correspondence persisted in using terms which implied that the American government had knowledge of the fact, that Mr. Erskine had not authority to conclude the arrangement made by him in behalf of his government, after such knowledge had been implicitly disavowed by the American executive. It is not pretended that this is expressly asserted by the British minister to be a fact.—Your committee are unable to discern either the assertion or the insinuation of this fact; nor can they perceive in any part of the correspondence of the British minister, expressions of disrespect or distrust towards the government ; much less the offensive imputation of falsehood. They profess not to determine whether the style of the American Secretary, or that of the British minister was most conciliatory and conformidable to diplomatic usage. But that they are utterly at a loss to discover either open or covert insult, or any insinuations which, according to the arbitrary rules of honor, would justify the abrupt termination of a conference between high minded individuals, desirous of amicably adjusting a private controversy. This conclusion, resulting from a careful examination of the public documents, becomes irresistable in the minds of your committee, from the consideration that the imputed offence, not only is not specified with precision by the American Secretary, but is, among the advocates of administration, both in and out of Congress, assigned to different letters ; to different expressions in the same letter ; and to the entire correspondence on the part of the British minister ; agreeably to their own discordant constructions, and to the glosses and comments suggested by their own various imaginations and modes of reasoning.—If, however, the British minister had, either through accident or design permitted himself to use unequivocal expressions, which, in ordinary times, might justify his repulse by a proud monarch, prepared for open hostilities, and glad of a pretext for war and conquest ; yet at this era of political convulsion, when the tempest of war has swept every Republic but ours from its base ; and questions of diplomatic ceremonial and usage, even at the most jealous courts, are forgotten amid the more weighty questions of national safety and existence—it is not conceived that the national honor of our remote and pacific Republic would, for the use of such doubtful words, without even demanding an explanation, require the dismissal of an ambassador of peace, from one of the belligerent powers, especially when the policy of the administration had dictated so long and patient a forbearance under gross and continued outrages from the other.

This act of the government, so unauspicious to the future peace of the country, assumes a more alarming aspect, when viewed in connection with preceding circumstances and transactions. The failure, on points doubtful or unimportant, of the mission of Mr. ROSE, who was specially empowered to make honorable reparation for the unauthorized aggression of an individual ; the ungracious terms in which the satisfaction subsequently offered by Mr. Erskine, was accepted ; naturally tend to excite fears in regard to the ultimate views of the administration, and to discourage all further attempts at amicable negociation.—Nor are our anxieties on this subject diminished by a consideration of the temper and conduct of the Government in relation to the other belligerent. Of the character of the correspondence with France by our resident Minister, or the nature of our negociations with that power, we can form but an imperfect opinion, in consequence of the mutilated state in which it has been presented for public inspection ; but from such small portions of it as have been published or revealed, from the insolent and dictatorial letters of the French Minister, published in the face of all Europe, and the indifference or patience with which they have been received ; and from the approbation expressed by France of our late restrictive measures, we are compelled to fear that neither the honor nor interest of the country have been guarded or maintained with the spirit and dignity becoming an independant nation.

The importance of these repulsive measures is increased by the deplorable state of the Public Treasury. From the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is apparent that the net revenue of the United States during the year 1807, was sixteen millions fifty-nine dollars. That during the year 1808, under the first operation of the embargo, the same revenue was only ten-millions three hundred and thirty-two dollars.—That during the year 1809, under further operation of the same system, it was reduced to six-millions and an half dollars. So that the difference of the amount of revenue between the year 1807 and 1809, is *nine-millions and an half of dollars.*—It is also stated, in the last report from that department, that the expenses of the Government for the last year, exclusive of payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have exceeded the actual receipts into the Treasuary nearly thirteen hundred thousand dollars, which deficiency has been paid out of the surplus of preceding years. It is further stated, that the expence of Government upon a peace establishment, for the year 1811, will be about ten-millions ——and that a loan of four millions has already become necessary.—In the report of the same department, for the year 1806, it was stated, that after defraying all the expences of Government, an annual surplus of five and an half millions of dollars would remain. But according to the last statement, there will be a deficiency for the present year of four millions, making against the United States an annual difference as before of nine millions and an half. But when, with these statements, are taken into view, the still progressive diminution and probable annihilation of revenue from Commerce in the event of war ? and the additional and incalculable expenses, which must be rendered necessary in its prosecution, your Committee can perceive no means of supplying this miserable deficiency of revenue, but from direct taxes. The expedient of great and enormous loans might be a resource for the first exigencies of the war : but a nation entirely deprived of visible and actual revenue. could support but a doubtful credit, and the contemplation of a debt constantly augmenting in an unjust and ruinous contest, would disgust the patriot and terrify the contractor. In these circumstances it is but two obvious that the only remaining resources of this government would be either forced contributions or oppressive taxes upon the yeomanry.

While such have been the pernicious effects of the measures of the Administration upon ourselves, your Committee would willingly spare themselves the humiliating confession that by the belligerent nations they are regarded as partial and harmless.—So far have they been from disposing France to any relaxation of the imperial decrees, that they have been the subject of praise and approbation with her Emperor, whose only dissatisfaction has been manifested at their tempory suspension. By Great Britain they have been regarded with indifference, though in their operation they have secured to her the carriage of our produce, and the monopoly of the Commerce of the world.——Her manufactures have not decreased, nor has her revenue or power been in any visible degree impaired. While an intercourse with the United States has ever been deemed by that nation of secondary importance, in comparison with the great objects for which she is contending, its advantages have never been disregarded or undervalued by her Statesmen.——It remained for our infatuated councils to reveal the fatal secret, that the Commerce of these States were of less importance to her prosperity and greatness than her own politicians had predicted.——That our country has sustained injuries from the operation of the British orders, and suffered from the outrages of her officers, for which it is entitled to satisfaction, is not to be denied.——It ought not however, to be forgotten, that during the entire period of these commercial restrictions, France, with whose consent they were imposed and continued, has seized and sequestered nearly all the American property which has fallen within her grasp, while Britain, against whom alone they could be expected to operate, has respected our flag, conveyed our ships, and admitted us to a free and lucrative commerce with every part of her dominions.

With this view of an empty treasury and abandoned commerce, it is impossible to overlook the defenceless state of the country, and especially of the entire seaboard of the United States—while the American flag would be driven from the ocean, our seaports would be at the mercy of the most formidable navy that ever existed, and before our fortifications or armies could be in a situation to sustain the first assaults of the enemy, our cities might be burried in ruins, and our sea coast expose to inconceivable distress.

As the miseries of such a war would be incurred without adequate motive, they must be sustained without a possible chance of indemnity. On the ocean Britain, is at present invulnerable. It is only on the side of Canada that the American arms could come into actual collision with her dominions, and if the chances of war, after a profusion of blood and treasure, should enable the United States to add to their territory, already too extensive, this province of Frenchmen, what would be the value of the acquisition ? And for whom would it be acquired ? To hold it as a colony would be inconsistent with the genius of our institutions.—To adopt it as a free and independent State, would be equally repugnant to the habits and wishes of that people. Under what pretext could we retain this ancient and favourite appendage of France, claiming it as her legitimate estate, with the voices of a great majority of its inhabitants to second her pretensions ? It is morally certain, that Canada, conquered by the United States, would, under the patronage of France, become a northern hive,

pouring forth successive swarms of Goths and Vandals, which, in alliance with savage tribes, would encompass the union with a belt—a favourite project of the ancient monarchy, which probably has never been relinquished.

Your committee, however, do not disguise their belief, that neither an exhausted Treasury, nor a ruined commerce, nor a depopulated sea coast, nor the miseries of a war without a possibility of success or definition of object, would constitute the principle disasters of a rupture with Great Britain. The spirit and resources of the country, when roused and collected, are, under the blessings of Providence, sufficient for its defence, and would, in time, be applied to this object. But the consummation of the public calamities would be found in an alliance with that desolating and gigantic despotism, which has chrushed the governments and subverted the liberties of Europe, and whose genius is not more hostile to every republican institution than to the spirit of commerce, by which such institutions are cherished and preserved. Nothing but a mysterious infatuation can induce an administration to seek an alliance with a government whose hostility to the United States has been manifested, not merely in misconstructions of doubtful points of national law, and in the unguarded expressions of its public minister, but in open violation of its treaties, and contempt of neutral rights; not merely in illegal captures and casual injuries, for which reparation has been offered, but in an unvaried series of insults and aggressions, of sequestrations of property upon land, and of plunder and burning of our ships upon the ocean; not merely in the impressment of seamen, claimed as her own subjects; but in the captivity and confinement in dungeons, of our acknowledged citizens, without colour of pretence.—The calamities of such a war would be indeed aggravated by the danger and infamy of such an alliance; and our success, if success could reasonably be expected, would hasten the period in which we should find ourselves compelled, without any intervening barrier, to grapple on our own soil with an enemy who has long made war upon us in every possible form but that of actual invasion, and who reserves his most faithful allies for his most exemplary victims.

In conclusion, your committee are persuaded that no honorable means should be left unattempted to institute and pursue a negociation with Great-Britain for the accommodation of differences, and that the whole system of commercial restrictions should be abandoned before the natural sources of our revenue are entirely exhausted, and the course of trade so diverted by new habits, and so concealed by evasions as to produce permanent and irretrievable ruin. And they accordingly recommend the following resolutions:

WHEREAS FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON, minister plenipotentiary from the court of Great-Britain, having full powers to negociate and conclude a treaty for the amicable adjustment of the controversies unhappily subsisting between the United States and that nation, after being duly accredited by the executive of the United States, has been suspended from the exercise of his functions, for some expressions contained in his correspondence with the government of the United States, which are alledged to be derogatory to the honour and veracity of the executive government; and the legislatures of some of our sister states having declared their assent to the construction given to the said correspondence, and their approbation of the dismissal of the said British minister; and the legislature of Massachusetts, having examined the said correspondence, and being unable to discover in it any passage or words which, in their judgment, can be fairly construed to convey disrespectful and offensive imputations. And whereas the doings of the said legislatures, combined with the resolutions of Congress, have a tendency to widen the breach already existing, and to remove still further the prospect of accommodation. And whereas this legislature, while they are always ready, at whatever hazard, to embark in a just and necessary war, and to support the national government with the whole force and resources of the state, are nevertheless persuaded, that no just cause exists for a rupture with Great-Britain, and that its effects, detrimental to both nations, would tend to the impoverishment of this commonwealth, to the destruction of its commerce, and to the aggrandizement of a power already formidable to the liberties of mankind. And whereas we deem it a duty to use all the means in our power to allay the existing irritations, and prepare the way for the restoration of a friendly intercourse between the two nations whose interests are in many points essentially united:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the legislature of Massachusetts is affected with sincere and profound regret at the late unexpected and sudden termination of the correspondence between the American Secretary of State, and Francis James Jackson, his Britannic majesty's minister, for which they can conceive no just or adequate cause.

Resolved, That it is our anxious wish that some means may be devised, consistent with the honor of the United States, to resume the negociations between the two countries; for obtaining reparation of real injuries; and to establish peace and amity, so essential to the interest and happiness of both, upon a permanent basis.

Resolved, That acts of embargoes and non-intercourse, and the whole system of commercial restraints, adopted and contemplated by the late and present administration, are impediments to a restoration of our amicable relations with Great-Britain, and have proved in the highest degree pernicious to the best interests of this country, and especially of this commercial state—That all the predictions of their opponents have been verified—That by the operation of these acts the public treasury has been drained, and brought to the verge of bankruptcy—That the commerce of the country has been palsied, and in a great measure irrecoverably destroyed; that the whole of this impotent system has become a subject of derision with those it was intended to coerce, and that its mischiefs have recoiled upon our own country.

Resolved, That the temporary suspension of these acts afforded demonstration of the means of the United States to pursue a highly lucrative commerce, even under existing embarrassments, and an opportunity, which was gladly embraced by our mercantile citizens—That during this interval all our shipping was employed, and that our navigation experienced civility and protection from the British cruisers, whilst it has been constantly annoyed by the depredations of France and her allies.

Resolved, That all measures calculated to produce unnecessary hostility with G. Britain, at all times impolitic and contrary to the true interests of this nation, are at the present crisis peculiarly unfortunate, and ought to be discountenanced by all constitutional means—That our country is defenceless and our treasury exhausted—That to fortify one, and replenish the other, will require time, economy, and the advantages of renewed commerce—That, on the contrary, Great-Britain is inaccessible and invulnerable, except in one of its provinces, the conquest of which, if it could be effected, would prove a curse and a scourge to ourselves and our posterity.

Resolved, That a war with Great-Britain would inevitably lead to an alliance with France, and thus furnish to her ambition the means and the pretexts for organizing within the United States, the materials and instruments for schemes of future domination. These materials unhappily abound on the northern frontier, and in our newly acquired territories in the south. From such a contest, the U. States, if unsuccessful, would be compelled to retire with a disgraceful surrender of the objects of the war, or, if successful, by contributing to the downfall of Britain, would be left alone to encounter a power, who, unopposed by the navy of his present enemy, would call into requisition all the resources and energies of our solitary republic, to defend in doubtful conflict, our liberties upon our own shores.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, March 2, 1810.

*** The Federal and Constitutional Republicans of Pittsburgh, are requested to meet TO-MORROW EVENING, at seven o'clock, at the house of ROBERT SPENCER, to nominate suitable persons to be supported at the Borough Election in March inst. for Burgess, Town Council, and High Constable.

☞ The Subscribers to the Coffee-Room and Exchange, and others willing to encourage the establishment, are requested to meet at the Pittsburgh Hotel, sign of the Globe, Market Street, THIS AFTERNOON, (Friday) at 3 o'clock.

Friendly Union Benefit Society.

A stated meeting of the Society will be held at the house of Mr. William Eichbaum, on Saturday the 3d of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Gentlemen desirous of being admitted members are requested to attend.

Mr. SCULL,—In your last Gazette, I observe an article copied from the Baltimore Whig. You have given it as the production of the editor of that paper. It is proper that this error should be corrected. Mr. Irvine was not the writer, nor did he approve of the project. In the Whig, some time since, a series of essays were published, under the signature of "Messenger," from the third number of which the proposition you have published, is extracted. It was accompanied by notes, written by Mr. Irvine, in which he reprobates the project, and completely refutes the arguments employed in its support. In the Whig of the 14th inst. Mr. Irvine thus gives the motives of the writer of "Messenger," and the reasons which induced him to publish his essays:—

"I am glad the subject is revived; as it allows me the opportunity of stating some of the declared motives of "Messenger," as he stated them to me.

"Several New-England gentlemen, some of them *members of Congress*, wished to engage him in a plan to separate the union. He says, (and let him deny or admit the fact) that they made propositions of that nature to him. He being in a situation to learn much of their intrigues at Washington and elsewhere, was, as he told me, alarmed lest the union should be torn to pieces—and so he (simple man!) proposes to give a *strong* executive cast to the general government to resist their machinations! I only regret that "Messenger" has not exposed their names, as I confidently anticipated. Had he done so, we should have an unerring index to those members motives (if we have it not already) who have defended Jackson on the floor of Congress—members, who tampering with ignorant and wavering democratic members, have brought us to the lowest point of degradation.

"One main reason for publishing 'Messenger's' communications, was, to excite Congress *to something manly*; by shewing them that their imbecility, &c. had produced such projects,"

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[If our correspondent will examine the introductory paragraph to the treasonable extract from the *Baltimore Whig*, published in our last, he will find that the editor of that paper is not given as its author. If this had been the case, it would have palliated its tendency, as we believe there are more dangerous men behind the curtain in the possession of much more formidable means of influence and corruption. Detesting every species of intrigue which might be employed in weakening the attachment of our citizens to their free and well balanced constitution, it is of little consequence to us whether the editor of the *Baltimore Whig* is the stationary "Messenger" of Napoleon, or whether another has been lately employed to disseminate suspicion and discord thro' our country in its present embarrassed state, and to feel how the people's pulse beats towards a king of the *two Americas*.

The reasons given by Mr. Irvine for publishing "Messenger's" communications, are too absurd and ridiculous to gain a moment's belief.]

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF THE
Bank of Pittsburgh.

To all persons to whom these Presents may come, or in any wise concern:

BE it known and made manifest, That we the subscribers, believing that an association for the purpose of making loans to the farmers, mechanics, merchants and manufacturers of the state of Pennsylvania, upon moderate and reasonable terms, is calculated to advance the interest of commerce, and encourage a spirit of improvement in manufactures, agriculture, arts and sciences, to aid the exertions of honest industry, and to repress the unlawful and pernicious practice of usury; have formed a company or limited partnership, and do hereby associate and agree with each other, to conduct business in the manner hereinafter specified and described, by and under the name and title of "THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH;" and we do hereby mutually covenant, declare and agree, that the following are and shall be the fundamental articles of this our association and agreement with each other, by which we and all persons who at any time may transact business with the said company, shall be bound and conducted.

ARTICLE THE 1st.

THE capital stock of the said company shall consist of *five hundred thousand dollars*, in money of the United States, and shall be divided into shares of *one hundred dollars* each. The amount of the shares subscribed for, shall be paid by the several and respective subscribers, into the hands of the directors hereinafter d in gold or silver, or in bank notes c lent thereto, of the chartered ba Pennsylvania, in the following m to wit: Five dollars shall be paid on share at the time of subscribing thes ticles, and five dollars shall be paid each share on every succeeding d days, until the payment of each share subscribed is completed; and in case the non-payment of the said sums of m ney, at the time or times specified, wh they become payable, the share or shar subscribed for and upon which such d fault of payment arises, shall be forfeite to the company, together with all and ev ry sum or sums of money previously pa thereon.

ARTICLE THE 2nd.

The directors for the time being shal have power, at any time hereafter, and they are hereby authorised to extend and increase the capital stock to any amount not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars, by receiving subscriptions for disposing of shares of one hundred dollars each to any person or persons in such manner as they shall think fit, in which case, such new subscribers or purchasers shall become parties to this association: *Provided*, that if any profit shall be made by such disposition, the same shall accrue to the use of all the stockolders, and be distributed accordingly.

ARTICLE THE 3rd.

That the following persons are hereby constituted and appointed directors of the said bank, and shall continue to hold their respective offices until the first Monday in April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and until they or their successors shall be duly elected as herein provided; and all elections for directors or other officers of this company shall be by ballot: and the persons having the highest number of votes, shall be declared to be duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

William Wilkins	*Henry Fulton*
Abraham Kirkpatrick	*Joseph M'Clurg*
William M'Candless	*Robert Spencer*
John Darragh	*Francis B. Holmes*
James Martin	*John Scull*
Thomas Cromwell	*Thomas Bracken*
William Woods	*William Hays*
Nicholas Cunningham	*James Morrison*
Ephraim Pentland	*James Riddle*
Robert Simpson	*Jeremiah Barker*
George Sutton	

ARTICLE THE 4th.

Should any vacancy at any time happen among the directors, by death, resignation or otherwise, the remaining directors for the time being, shall elect a director to fill such vacancy until the next election, and on the first Monday of April one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in every succeeding year, a general meeting of the stockholders of the said bank, shall be holden at such place as the board of directors shall appoint, by notice to be published in all the newspapers printed in the borough of Pittsburgh, at least twenty days antecedent to such meeting, for the purpose of electing twenty one directors for the ensuing year; and the said directors, thus elected, shall, at their first meeting after such election in each year, choose one of their number as president, provided that in case it should happen, at any time, that an election of directors should not be made upon any day *when pursuant* to these articles it ought to have been made, it shall be lawful on any other day thereafter to hold and make an election of directors in such manner as the directors for the time being, or a majority of them, shall direct and appoint.

ARTICLE THE 5th.

None but a stockholder, being a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall be eligible as a director, and no director of any other bank shall be at the same time a director of this bank, nor shall the governor, or secretary of the commonwealth, any officer in the treasury department, in the office of accounts, or in the land office of this state, any member of Congress, or any person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, nor any person holding the office or appointment of a judge, in any of the courts of this commonwealth, be a director of this bank, and if any one of the directors after being elected, shall at any time during the term for which he shall have been chosen, cease to be a stockholder, the remaining directors, or a majority of them shall at their next meeting pass an order declaring him thus ceasing to be a stockholder as aforesaid to be no longer a director of the said bank, and shall forthwith proceed to fill up by a new election his place for the remainder of the term for which he shall have been elected.

ARTICLE THE 6th.

The board of directors for the time being shall have power to elect a president and a cashier, and such other officers and clerks under them, as shall be necessary

for executing the business of the company, and to allow them such compensation for their services respectively, as they may deem reasonable: and shall be capable of exercising such other power, and authorities, and of making, revising, altering or annulling such bye laws and regulations for the government of the company and that of their officers and affairs, as they or a majority of them shall from time to time deem expedient, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state or these articles of association, and to use, employ, dispose of the joint stock, funds or property of the company (subject only to the restrictions herein contained) as to them, or a majority of them shall seem expedient.

ARTICLE THE 7th.

Not less than eleven directors shall form a board for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence; in which case his place may be supplied by any other director, whom a majority of the directors present shall nominate for that purpose.

ARTICLE THE 8th.

The number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled, shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, in the proportions following, that is to say, for each share not exceeding two shares, one vote; for every two shares above two and not exceeding ten shares, one vote; for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote; but no person, co-partnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes, and no share shall confer a right of suffrage, which shall not have been holden three callender months previous to the day of election, and unless it be holden by the person in whose name it appears, absolutely, and bona fide in his own right, or that of his wife, and for his or her sole use and benefit, or as executor, or administrator, or guardian, or in the right and use of some co-partnership, corporation, or society, of which he or she may be a member, and not in trust for, or to the use of any other person. And such stockholders, qualified as aforesaid, not residing within the county of Allegheny, shall be permitted to vote by proxy, under such regulations as the directors from time to time shall enact.

ARTICLE THE 9th.

Not more than sixteen of the directors elected by the stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the president, shall be eligible for more than one year, in any term of two years; but the director who shall be president at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

ARTICLE THE 10th.

A majority of the directors shall have power to call a general meeting of the stock holders for purposes relative to the concerns of the company, giving at least thirty days notice in all the newspapers printed in the borough of Pittsburgh, and specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

ARTICLE THE 11th.

THE cashier, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall be required to give bond, with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, in such sum as the board of directors may by their bye laws, order and direct from time to time, with condition for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE THE 12th.

THAT in case of the death, resignation or removal of the president, the directors for the time being shall appoint from their number, one person to fill the vacancy, who shall hold the office during the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was elected.

ARTICLE THE 13th.

THE shares of the capital stock of the company, shall be transferable on their books, agreeably to such rules, and in conformity to such laws, as may from time to time be established in that respect by the board of directors.

ARTICLE THE 14th.

No transfer of stock in this company shall be considered as binding upon the company, unless made in a book or books, kept for that purpose by the company; and it is further expressly agreed and declared, that any stockholder, who shall transfer in manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares whatever, shall thenceforth cease to be a member of this company; and any person or persons whatever, who shall accept a transfer of any stock or share in this company, shall thenceforth become and be a member of this company, according to the articles of association.

ARTICLE THE 15th.

No director of this company shall, as drawer, or endorser, of any note or notes, bill or bills of exchange, or in any other way, be permitted to obtain on loan or discount, out of the said bank, or be indebted thereto, at any one time for discount, to a greater amount than five thousand dollars, agreeably to the rules of discounting, that may or shall be prescribed by the directors of the said bank: nor shall any director be entitled to any emolument unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting, but the president of the said bank shall be entitled to receive such compensation for his extraordinary attendance at the said bank, as the stockholders at a general meeting shall deem reasonable.

ARTICLE THE 16th.

THAT the lands, tenements and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said Company to hold, shall be only such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation, in relation to its convenient transacting of its business; and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged to the Company by way of security, or conveyed to it, or some person in trust, for the use of the Company, in satisfaction or security for money actually loaned, or advanced, or in satisfaction of, or security for debts previously contracted with, or due to, the said Company, or purchased at sales, upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts; and in every instance in which the company may become owners or claimants of lands, tenements or hereditaments, the board of directors are empowered to sell or dispose of the same, in such manner as they shall deem beneficial for the use of the Company.

ARTICLE THE 17th.

ALL bills, bonds, notes and every contract and engagement on behalf of the Company shall be signed by the President and countersigned or attested by the Cashier of the Company; and the funds of the Company shall in no case be held responsible for any contract or engagement whatever, unless the same shall be so signed, countersigned or attested, as aforesaid; & the books, papers, correspondence, and the funds of the Company, shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the directors.

ARTICLE THE 18th.

DIVIDENDS of the profits of the Company, or of so much of the said profits as shall be deemed expedient and proper, shall be declared and paid half yearly, during the months of January and July in every year, except the first year, which shall be declared in the month of January one thousand eight hundred and eleven; and the said dividends shall from time to time be determined by a majority of the directors at a meeting to be held for that purpose, & shall in no case exceed the amount of the profits actually acquired by the Company, so that the capital stock thereof, shall never be impaired by dividends.

ARTICLE THE 19th.

IF the said directors shall at any time wilfully and knowingly make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the directors who shall be present at the making or declaring such dividend, and assenting thereto, shall be liable in their individual capacities to the company for the amount or proportion of the said stock so divided by the said directors; and each director who shall be present at the making or declaring such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall immediately declare in writing, his dissent, on the minutes of the proceedings of the board.

ARTICLE THE 20th.

THE bank shall be kept in some convenient place within the borough of Pittsburgh; unless in cases of contagion, invasion of an enemy, or some other reasonable cause, to be determined by the directors, for the time being, or a majority of them, at a meeting called for that purpose.

ARTICLE THE 21st.

IT is hereby expressly and explicitly declared to be the object of the persons who associate under the firm of "*The President and Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh*," that the property or joint stock of the said company (exclusive of the dividend to be made in the manner herein mentioned) shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the company; and that no person who shall or may deal with the said company, or to whom they shall or may become in any wise indebted, shall on any pretence whatever have recourse against the separate property of any present or future member of the company, or against their persons; but all persons accepting any bond, bill, note, or other contract of this company signed by the president and cashier of the company for the time being, or dealing with it in any manner whatsoever, thereby give credit respectively to one joint stock or property of said company; and thereby disavow having recourse, on any pretence, to the person or seperate property of any present or future member of this company, except as above mentioned; and suits brought against the company (if any shall be) shall be brought against the president for the time being; and in case of his death, removal from office or resignation pending such suits against him, measures shall be taken, at the expence of the company, for substituting his successor in office as defendant, so that persons having any demands upon the company, may not be prejudiced or delayed by that event; or if the person suing shall go on against the person first named as defendant (notwithstanding his death, resignation, or removal from office) this company shall take no advantage, by writ of error or otherwise, of such proceeding on that account; and all recoveries had, in manner aforesaid, shall be conclusive upon the company, so far as to render the company's said joint stock or property liable thereby, and no further; and the company shall immediately pay the amount of such recovery out of their joint stock, but not otherwise; and in case of any suit at law, the president shall sign his appearance or file common bail therto; it being expressly understood and declared that all persons dealing with the said company, agree to these terms and are to be bound thereby.

ARTICLE THE 22d.

THE directors shall keep fair and regular entries in a book, provided for the purpose, of their proceedings, and on any question, when two directors voting shall require it, the yeas and nays of the directors voting shall be duly inserted in their minutes, and these minutes be at all times on demand produced to the stockholders, when at a general meeting the same shall be required.

ARTICLE THE 23d.

THE association shall continue until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty: But the proprietors of two thirds of the capital stock of the company may, by their concurring vote at a general meeting to be called for that express purpose, dissolve the same at any prior period; provided, that notice of such meeting and its object, be published in all the newspapers printed in the borough of Pittsburgh, for at least three months previous to the time appointed for such meeting.

ARTICLE THE 24th.

THESE articles of agreement shall be published in all the newspapers printed in the borough of Pittsburgh, for one month; and for the further information of all persons who may transact business with, or in any measure give credit to this Company, every bond, bill, note, or other instrument of contract, by the effect or terms of which the Company may be charged, or held liable for the payment of money, shall specially declare, in such manner as the board of directors shall prescribe, that payment shall be made out of the joint funds of this Company, according to the present articles of this association, and not otherwise; and a copy of the twenty-first article of this association shall be inserted in the bank book of every person, depositing money or other valuable property with the Company for safe keeping; or a printed copy thereof shall be delivered to every person before such deposit shall have been received: And it is expressly declared that no engagement can be legally made in the name of said Company, unless it contains a limitation or restriction to the effect above recited, and the company hereby expressly disavow all responsibility for any debt or engagement which may be made in their names, not containing a limitation or restriction to the effect aforesaid.

ARTICLE THE 25th.

FOR the well ordering and conducting of the elections, the directors shall previously thereto, appoint three stockholders, not being directors, to be judges of the election, who shall conduct and regulate the same; they shall determine whether the persons voted for are duly qualified to be elected directors, & do come truly & plainly within the provisions of these articles, and after the conclusion of the ballot, shall decide and declare who are elected directors for the ensuing year.

ARTICLE THE 26th.

IMMEDIATELY on the dissolution of this association, certain effectual measures shall be taken by the existing directors for closing all concerns of the company, & for dividing the capital and profits which may remain among the stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names and firms, the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

At a meeting of the Directors of "*The Bank of Pittsburgh*," on Monday last, WILLIAM WILKINS, Esquire, was unanimously elected President.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, That books will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for shares in the capital stock of the "*Bank of Pittsburgh*," agreeably to the articles of association, at the following places, viz.

At Pittsburgh, on Thursday next the first day of March, at the house of *Robert Spencer*, from 11 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. under the direction of Abraham Kirkpatrick, John Scull and Robert Spencer.

At Washington, for 200 shares, on Monday the 19th of March next, at the house of *Mathew Ocheltree*, under the direction of John Wilson, Esq. Alexander Murdoch, Esq. and Parker Campbell, Esq.

At Canonsburgh, for 200 shares, on Monday the nineteenth of March next, at the house of *Henry Westbay*, under the direction of Craig Ritchie, Esq. Dr. Samuel Murdoch and John Roberts.

At Brownsville, for 300 shares, on Monday the 19th of March next, at the house of *Basil Brashears*, under the direction of Jacob Bowman, William Hogg, and Samuel Jackson.

At Connelsville, for 200 shares, on Monday the 19th of March next, at the house of James Rogers, under the direction of Isaac Meason, jun. Esq. John Rogers and Esquire Mathiat.

At Uniontown, for 300 shares, on Monday the 19th of March next, at the house of *Thomas Collins*, under the direction of Thomas Meason, Esq. John Lyon, and Gen. Ephraim Douglass.

At Greensburgh, for 1000 shares, on Monday the 19th of March next, at the house of *Simon Drum*, under the direction of John Young, Esq. George Armstrong, Esq. and John Morrison, Esq.

At Meadville, for 200 shares, on Monday the 19th of March next, at the house of *James Gibson*, under the direction of James Herriott, Rufus S. Reed, Thomas R. Kennedy and William Clark, Esquires.

The commissioners are authorised to extend the number of shares in each place, to such amount as they may deem necessary, not exceeding fifty per cent. on their respective allotments.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WM. WILKINS, President.

Attest,

E. PENTLAND, Secretary.

February 24, 1810.

Captain Tatem, of the brig Junius, from Cadiz, states, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, that on the 30th of Jan. he spoke the ship Thomas Wilson, out 44 days from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, and was informed by the master, that the news of Mr. Jackson's dismissal, by our government, had been received in Liverpool, which excited considerable alarm, and the inhabitants of Liverpool were fearful, that the differences between the two countries would not be very speedily settled.

JOSEPH PARKER,

Has received this day from Philadelphia,

A LARGE supply of *BOOKS* and *STATIONARY*, which will be sold on the lowest terms wholesale and retail. Amongst which are Buck's Theological Dictionary, and Smith and Little's Music.

☞ Binding executed in the neatest manner.

February 28. tf.

A Store to Rent,

SHELVED, and counter with drawers complete, and a cellar under it. It is a grand stand for business. Possession given the first day of April next. For particulars apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

February 27, 1810.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars

REWARD.

RANAWAY from Benjamin Craig, living in Campbell county, Kentucky, on the 7th of October last, Three Negroes, as follows—MICHAEL, 23 years old, black, stout and well made, weighs 180lbs. speaks quick, winks his eyes often, and has a down look, has a scar on his foot near the joint of his big toe, is a fidler, and is 5 feet eight inches high.

BOB, is also black, 19 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, spare made, has a scar between the big toe and the next, by the cut of an axe, and is a very sprigthly fellow.

LAVINIA is 23 years old, of a yellowish colour, but not a mulattoe, middling tall, spare made, has a scar on her cheek near her eye, and one on her breast, has a bushy head, has been well raised, sews well, and has a little learning. The above reward will be paid if delivered to the jailor in Newport, opposite Cincinnati, or Twenty Dollars for each if secured in any jail so that I may get them.

CAVE MONTAGUE, Boone county, 15 miles from Newport.

February 1810.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Beaver county, Big Beaver township, a bright bay Horse Colt, 4 years old past, about 13 hands high, slender made, has a star in the forehead, and has never been broke. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ROBERT PEDAN.

February 28, 1810.

A Tract of Donation Land

FOR SALE.

I AM empowered to sell a valuable Tract of Donation Land, in the First District, No. 2, laying on Big Beaver creek, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, containing 500 acres, having a small improvement on it. The goodness of the land, its extensive bottom and advantageous situation on the water, makes it one of the first tracts in the country. The military title being indisputable, for such a tract the price will be reasonable.

Whoever wishes to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. *James Adams*, merchant, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber at Elizabeth Town.

S. BAYARD.

February 12, 1810. 4w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Cowan, late of Fayette township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment on or before the first day of March next; and all persons who have demands against the said estate, are requested to present them to the subscribers legally attested for settlement.

JANE COWAN, *Administratrix.*
GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Adminisr.*

Fayette township, February 14, 1810.

The Creditors of James Patterson

are hereby notified, that he has applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Washington, for the benefit of the acts of assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they the said Judges, have appointed Monday the 19th day of March next, at the Court-House in the town of Washington, for a hearing between him and his creditors, when and where they may attend if they think proper.

THOMAS M'GIFFIN,
Attorney for James Patterson.

Washington, January 12, 1810.

PUBLISHED LATELY,
And for Sale at *ZADOK CRAMER'S*
Bookstore,

Declaration and Address

OF THE

Christian Association of Washington.

By the Rev. Thomas Campbell.

Commenced at Buffaloe, August 17, 1809.

P. S. The Association has it in view to publish, by subscription, a monthly work to be called the "*Christian Monitor*," 12 1-2 cents each number, and a "*Christian Catechism.*" Feb. 22, 1810.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

SIGN OF THE HAND-SAW AND PLANE,

In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a neat assortment of *IRONMONGERY*, consisting of hand and panel saws, sash and tenant saws, files of all sorts, knob locks and knob latches of all sizes, trunk, chest and till locks, butt hinges and screws of Pittsburgh manufacture, plane irons, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash only.

N. B. *W. Scott* carries on the Plane-making as usual. Orders will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM PORTER, deceased, are requested to call and pay off their respective balances to *Z. A. Tannehill*, the acting executor, against the first day of March next, as after that date the accounts will be lodged with proper officers for collection.

A. M'Laughlin,
A. Beelen,
Z. A. Tannehill, } Ex'rs.

Pittsburgh, January 31, 1810.

NOTICE.

OWEN and OLIVER EVANS, having finished their *STEAM MILL*, in Pittsburgh, which is now in operation manufacturing Flour and Meal, and having conveyed one sixth part thereof to *George Evans*, and duly empowered him to act for them, the business will be carried on by George Evans, under the firm of *THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL COMPANY.* The highest price will be given for Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn and Oats. Wheat, rye and buckwheat flour and corn meal—chopped rye—corn feed and bran, *&c.* will be kept for Sale.

OWEN EVANS,
OLIVER EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809.

N. B. One Dollar per bushel will be given for good Wheat, Fifty Cents for Rye, and Thirty-seven and an half cents for Corn, either shelled or in the ear.

Two or Three Journeymen

TIN PLATE WORKERS,

Wanted; also, two or three Apprentices to said business. Apply to

BANTON & MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1809.

CASTINGS.

REES EVANS FLEESON,

Has in Store, at Mr. Robert Spencer's Inn, (Philadelphia Stage-Office) 13 Tons of Castings from Evans's and New-Haven, viz:

235 sugar kettles—10, 13, and 18 gallons
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 gallon pots
Large, middling and small ovens
Griddles, spiders
Dutch pots and lids
Andirons, flatirons
Sawmill cranks, wrag irons and gudgeons
Waggon boxes and weights assorted,

For Sale, for cash or approved indorsed paper on the most accommodating terms.

A contract will also be entered into, for the delivery of 50 Tons of Salt Kettles, at any given point on the river Ohio, on or before the first day of May next.

REES E. FLEESON.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1810.

John Hamsher's Estate.

THE Auditors appointed by the Court have declared a dividend. Those who have claims, will without delay, please to call on the subscriber, in order that the accounts may he finally settled.

ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN,
one of the Administrators.

Pittsburgh, January 17th, 1810.

Dissolution of Partnership.

ON the first of April, 1810, the partnership existing between the subscribers, under the firm of "*M'Candless & Cochran*," will be dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to make payment, and those having demands, to present them for settlement to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
GEORGE COCHRAN.

Pittsburgh, February 5, 1810.

The partnership of Hardie and

Holmes, porter-bottlers, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to receive and settle all the concerns, and those having claims against them will present them to him for settlement.

The subscriber continues to carry on the above business, and from the arrangements he has made with Mr. Shiras, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. Persons descending the river may always be supplied with porter, warranted to keep in the hottest weather.

Orders left at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to.

NATHANIEL HOLMES.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having formed a connection in Baltimore, in the

Grocery and Produce Business,

Under the Firm of

ELDER & TAYLOR,

Howard Street, No. 3, near Market Street.

He solicits the custom of his friends and acquaintances; and flatters himself that they will receive satisfaction in any dealings they may have with the above firm.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Greensburg, February 1, 1810.

A House and several Lots in the town of Kittanning, and a fifteen acre Out-lot near Greensburgh, for sale on reasonable terms.

J. T.

TO RENT,

And possession given the first of April next.

A TWO Story Frame House, with a good Yard and Out-House calculated for a work-shop, situate in Third near Wood street. The House will be let in whole or in part.—Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

February 8, 1810.

MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the following property, adjoining the town of Canonsburgh, Washington county, viz. Fifty Acres of Land, more or less, well watered, chiefly first and second bottom, through which passes a branch of Big Chartiers, on which is erected a FULLING MILL, now in complete operation, the house of which is of good square logs; also, an *OIL MILL* and *GRIST MILL*, contained in one large and commodious stone building lately erected. All the apparatus in these mills is now in complete repair, and business is carried on in their several branches.

This stream is well known to be among the best in the western country for steadiness of water. The fall on which the mills are erected exceeds sixteen feet; and the situation is such, that another mill may be erected on said land, to be turned by the same water, without the expence of a second dam. There is also an eligible situation for a Tan-yard and Still-house, with the best of water for that purpose. There are also on the said land, two dwelling houses, commodiously planned and in good repair, with out-houses, and a good orchard of bearing apple trees.

The above Property will be offered for Sale by Public Vendue, on the premises, on the last Monday (the 26th) of March next, at which time and place the terms of Sale will be made known, and if sold, immediate possession given, by

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

8th February, 1810. 6t.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, *&c. &c.*

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

LAND TO LEASE.

FIVE *TRACTS OF LAND*, each containing 200 acres, situated on the waters of Sewickly, in Ohio township, will be leased for a term of years, on improving leases. The terms will be made advantages to the settler. For particulars apply to *THOMAS ENOCHS* Esq. corner of Market Street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh. Feb. 7, 1810.

TO LET,

On the first of April next.

A small Store Room with a large spacious Cellar, in Market between Front and Second Streets. Enquire at Zadok Cramer's Bookstore. February 15, 1810

NOTICE.

COLLECTORS in arrears for 1809, are requested to settle and pay their respective balances before the last of next month, as no longer indulgence will be given.

By order of the Commissioners,

GEORGE COCHRAN,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, 8th February, 1810.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

A Large Brick Building on the corner of Market and Front streets, in which are two store rooms, one lately occupied by Woolman Gibson, the other by Scully and Graham. It has a large and commodious cellar for storing goods.

Likewise, that well known Tavern, sign of the *Indian Queen*, in Front street, for a number of years occupied by William Eichbaum. There is a good stable and a pump on the premises.

Also, the Brick House and Ferry on the Monongahela, above Mr. Beelen's ship-yard, now occupied by James M'Dowell. There is a stone-quarry on the premises, and an excellent situation for a boat-yard. A Brick-yard also to be rented. For terms apply to *William Eichbaum*, at the sign of the Indian Queen, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on Grant's Hill.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 31, 1810.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 1st of April next.

THE *Upper Ferry* and *Lot* on the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, now occupied by William Gamble, who will shew the premises. For terms apply to Major ISAAC CRAIG, Pittsburgh. Feb. 1, 1810

GUN POWDER.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Gun Powder, of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1809.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

A Dwelling House and Store House, on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh. The Dwelling House is convenient, and the Store House large, and eligibly situated for loading and unloading boats, *&c.* For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Feburuary 8, 1810.

TO LET,

That well known TAVERN and FERRY on the Bank of the Allegheny river, late the property of William Vallentine. Also, Four other small Houses, and Gardens adjoining them. For terms apply to

JOHN WILLS.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

No. 203, containing 200 acres, in the First District. For terms apply to JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to dispose of it. February 8, 1810.

JUST PUBLISHED BY

ZADOK CRAMER

A second edition of the
MAGAZINE ALMANACKS for 1810.

Those wanting will please apply soon. A few *German Almanacks* may be had also.

Also just published, *(price 12 1-2 cents)*
The Child's first Spelling Book,
intended as an easy introductor to the United States Spelling Book.
By a Friend to Little Children.

Another edition of
Brown's Two Catechisms for Children,
will be put to press as soon as paper can be procured—Likewise an edition of the
Seceder's Act and Testimony.

Proposals are issued by Z. C. for printing by subscription,
Brown's Select Remains.
Brown's Christian Journal, and
Boston's Crook in the Lot, to which will be added, *Worm Jacob Threshing the Mountains.*

It is also in contemplation to put to press soon, a neat edition of
THE SCHOOL TESTAMENT,
Of which our country stands in much need. This notice is given early that our western merchants may be aware of the circumstance, and prepared to give us all the encouragement which they may think the nature of the undertaking merits. February 3, 1810.

FOR SALE,

At the WAREHOUSE of the subscriber,

A quantity of the following articles, on good terms, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.

Coffee and Chocolate,	Allspice and Cloves,
Loaf & Country Sugar,	Ground Redwood,
Young hyson and hyson skin Tea,	Holland Gin,
	French Brandy,
Pepper and Ginger,	Castings and Iron.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1809.

N. B. A LAD of good connections, well recommended, will be taken as an Apprentice.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers for their past favours, and informs them and the public in general that he has on hand some of the best

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,

with some of the most fashionable Waistcoating, suitable for the present season. Those who may please to employ him may rely on having their work done in the latest and most approved fashions, and neatest manner.

He takes the liberty of requesting those who have not paid attention to his former publication, to recollect that articles in his line cannot be purchased without cash.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1809.

N. B. Four or Five Journeymen wanted, to whom the highest wages will be given.

TO BE LET,

A two story red frame House, situate in Second street, below Ferry street. For terms apply to Major ISAAC CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1810.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

WHO can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.